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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/696,953	10/30/2003	Jeffery A. Engelman	BLD920030026US1	9064
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Robert A. Voigt, Jr. WINSTEAD SECHREST & MINICK PC PO BOX 50784 DALLAS, TX 75201			EXAMINER DHINGRA, PAWANDEEP	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/696,953	Applicant(s) ENGELMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Pawandeep S. Dhingra	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 9 and 10 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 October 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)            | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/30/2003</u> .  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Drawings***

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the complete features of claims 1-7 (e.g. first table, second table and so on) must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

### **Claim Objections**

1. Claims 9-10 are objected under 37 CFR 1.75 (d) (1), as being of improper dependent form since claim 9 is dependent on a latter claim (claim 10) and claim 10 is dependent upon itself. The claim or claims must conform to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification and the terms and phrases used in the claims must find clear support or antecedent basis in the description so that the meaning of the terms in the claims may be ascertainable by reference to the description (See MPEP § 1.75 (d)).

For purpose of art rejection, claims 9-10 are presumed dependent upon claim 8.

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Claim 26, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 26, recites the limitations "first memory unit". There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5. Claims 8-14, and 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 8-14, and 24-25 are drawn to functional descriptive material NOT claimed as residing on a computer readable medium. MPEP 2106.IV.B.1(a) (Functional Descriptive Material) states:

"Data structures not claimed as embodied in a computer-readable medium are descriptive material per se and are not statutory because they are not capable of causing functional change in the computer."

"Such claimed data structures do not define any structural or functional interrelationships between the data structure and other claimed aspects of the invention which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized."

Claim 8-14, and 24-25, while defining a computer program, does not define a "computer-readable medium" and is thus non-statutory for that reasons. A computer program, can range from paper on which the program is written, to a program simply contemplated and memorized by a person. The examiner suggests amending the claim to a "computer readable medium storing a computer program for causing the computer to execute" in order to make the claim statutory.

"In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with the data structure defines structural and functional interrelationships between the data structure and the computer software and hardware components which permit the data structure's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory." - MPEP 2106.IV.B.1(a)

***Examiner Notes***

Examiner cites particular paragraphs, columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that, in preparing responses, the applicant fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102**

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 1-4, and 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) or (e) as being anticipated by Kuo et al., US 6,603,478.

Re claim 1, Kuo discloses a method for switching fonts without embedding font switches in the data (see abstract) comprising the steps of: receiving a character (see figure 4), wherein said character is a modified character in a first base font resource (i.e. personal computer) or a character to be added to or deleted from said first base font resource (see abstract; figures 3-5, note that if the character code typed by the user is not the standard code then the request is sent to the server from the computer to supply the desired character from the structured database, which is needed to be added to the display or personal computer of the user); creating a font resource (i.e. structured database) that comprises said character (see abstract; figures 3-5); linking said created font resource to said first base font resource if said character is a character to be added (i.e. created); and linking said first base font resource to said created font resource if said character is a character to be modified (i.e. altered) or deleted (see column 1, lines 45-50; abstract; column 4, line 1 – column 6, line 4).

Re claim 2, Kuo further discloses creating an entry in a first table indicating said created font resource (i.e. structured database, table 1) is a second base font resource (see column 3, lines 22-67, note that personal computer is a first base font resource and structured database coupled to a server is a second base font resource); and creating a second (i.e. type 1 character, table 1) and a third table (i.e. type 2 character, table 1) associated with said created font resource, wherein said second table maps code points to glyph indexes, wherein said third table comprises glyphs (see column 2, line 66-column 6, line 4, note that the standard read codes (also note that glyphs generate

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codes) are mapped to the type 1 character codes, and type 2 character codes comprises glyphs, which is same as non-standard character codes ).

Re claim 3, Kuo further discloses creating a link list in an entry in said first table (see table 1) associated with said first base font resource to link said created font resource to said first base font resource (see column 3, line 22-column 5, line 42, note that table 1 shows linking the non standard codes stored in structural database with the standard read codes of PC); indicating in said entry in said first table associated with said first base font resource to not reverse linking of said first base font resource to said created font resource if said character is a character to be added (see figure 4; column 4, line 34-column 5, line 42); and indicating in said entry in said first table associated with said first base font resource to reverse linking of said first base font resource to said created font resource if said character is a character to be modified or deleted (see figure 4; column 4, line 34-column 5, line 42, note that as shown in element 88, figure 4, if the new character is to be added/created then the linking is not reversed otherwise if the character is to be modified then the reverse linking is performed and the process proceeds back to element 90, figure 4).

Re claim 4, Kuo further discloses receiving an identification of a font resource and a code point (see figure 3-4); and transmitting said code point to a rasterizer program associated with said identified font resource (see figure 3-5).



Re Claims 8-11, claims 8-11 recite identical features, as claims 1-4, except claims 8-11 merely deal with executing the method of claims 1-4 on a computer. Thus, arguments made for claims 1-4 are applicable for claims 8-11.

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claims 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Flowers, Jr. et al., US 5,533,174.

Re claim 22, Flowers, Jr. discloses a method for switching fonts without embedding font switches in the data (see abstract) comprising the steps of: receiving an identification of a font resource (see figure 3-4); searching in the inline data for a native name associated with said font resource (see figure 4-5; column 9, lines 30-61); and searching a table for said native name associated with said font resource if said native name is not located in said inline data (see column 5, line 47-column 9, line 61; column 10, line 56 - column 11, line 25).

Re claim 23. Flowers, Jr. further discloses searching in said inline data for a link list associated with said font resource (see column 9, lines 30-61); and searching in said table for said link list associated with said font resource if said link list is not located in said inline data (see column 5, line 47-column 9, line 61; column 10, line 56 - column

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11, line 25); searching for a native name associated with any linked font resources identified in said link list in said inline data (see column 5, line 47-column 9, line 61; column 10, line 56 - column 11, line 25); and searching for said native name associated with any linked font resources identified in said link list in said table if said native name is not located in said inline data (see column 5, line 47-column 9, line 61; column 10, line 56 - column 11, line 25).

Re Claims 24-25, claims 24-25 recite identical features, as claims 22-23, except claims 24-25 merely deal with executing the method of claims 22-23 on a computer. Thus, arguments made for claims 22-23 are applicable for claims 24-25.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 5-7, 12-14, 15-21, and 26-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Kuo et al., US 6,603,478 in view of Flowers, Jr. et al., US 5,533,174.

Re claim 5, Kuo fails to further disclose said first base font resource is associated with a fourth table and a fifth table, wherein said fourth table maps code points to glyph indexes, wherein said fifth table comprises glyphs.

However, Flowers, Jr. discloses said first base font resource is associated with a fourth table (i.e. glyph maps, note that the glyph maps can be constituted as a table) and a fifth table (i.e. fonts or catalogues since, catalogues contain list of fonts, and fonts include glyphs), wherein said fourth table maps code points to glyph indexes (i.e. mappings), wherein said fifth table comprises glyphs (see column 6, line 6-column 9, line 61; column 12, line 5-column 13, line 14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the character access system of Kuo to include the network font server system as taught by Flowers, Jr. in order to supply to clients the "font-specific information which allows them to select a font and specify how the font is to be customized, renders bit maps and/or outlines in a format which is compatible with the text processing applications and operating systems of the individual workstations or printers and supplies the rendered maps and outlines to the workstation and printers" as taught by Flowers, Jr., at column 2, lines 50-61.

Re claim 6, Kuo fails to further disclose determining if said code point indexes in said fourth table; wherein if said code point indexes in said fourth table, then the method further comprises the steps of: procuring a glyph from said fifth table using a glyph index obtained from said fourth table; converting said glyph to a bit map representation; and

transmitting said bit map representation to a printer; and wherein if said code point does not index in said fourth table, then the method further comprises the step of: determining if said code point indexes in said second table.

However, Flowers, Jr. discloses determining if said code point indexes in said fourth table; wherein if said code point indexes in said fourth table, then the method further comprises the steps of: procuring a glyph from said fifth table using a glyph index obtained from said fourth table (see column 6, line 6-column 9, line 61; column 12, line 5-column 13, line 14); converting said glyph to a bit map representation; and transmitting said bit map representation to a printer (see figures 3-5; column 6, line 6-column 7, line 56; column 12, lines 23-64); and wherein if said code point does not index in said fourth table, then the method further comprises the step of: determining if said code point indexes in said second table (i.e. another glyph map, again different maps can be constitutes as different tables) (see column 6, line 6-column 9, line 61; column 12, line 5-column 13, line 14, note that if the FAF server doesn't find the desired character codes in the glyph map related to the particular font then FAF server looks to different glyph map related to a different font according to requests of the user).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the character access system of Kuo to include the network font server system as taught by Flowers, Jr. in order to supply to clients the "font-specific information which allows them to select a font and specify how the font is to be customized, renders bit maps and/or outlines in a format which is compatible with the text processing applications and operating systems of the individual workstations or

printers and supplies the rendered maps and outlines to the workstation and printers” as taught by Flowers, Jr., at column 2, lines 50-61.

Re claim 7, Kuo fails to further disclose determining if said code point indexes in said second table; wherein if said code point indexes in said second table, then the method further comprises the steps of: procuring a glyph from said third table using a glyph index obtained from said second table; converting said glyph to a bit map representation; and transmitting said bit map representation to a printer; and wherein if said code point does not index in said second table, then the method further comprises the step of: determining if said code point indexes in said fourth table.

However, Flowers, Jr. discloses determining if said code point indexes in said second table (i.e. another glyph map, again different maps can be constitutes as different tables); wherein if said code point indexes in said second table, then the method further comprises the steps of: procuring a glyph from said third table using a glyph index obtained from said second table (see column 6, line 6-column 9, line 61; column 12, line 5-column 13, line 14, (i.e. different font or catalogues since, catalogues contain list of fonts, and fonts include glyphs); converting said glyph to a bit map representation; and transmitting said bit map representation to a printer (see figures 3-5; column 6, line 6-column 7, line 56; column 12, lines 23-64); and wherein if said code point does not index in said second table, then the method further comprises the step of: determining if said code point indexes in said fourth table (see column 6, line 6-column 9, line 61; column 12, line 5-column 13, line 14, note that if the FAF server doesn't find the desired character codes in the glyph map related to the particular font

then FAF server looks to different glyph map related to a different font according to requests of the user).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the character access system of Kuo to include the network font server system as taught by Flowers, Jr. in order to supply to clients the "font-specific information which allows them to select a font and specify how the font is to be customized, renders bit maps and/or outlines in a format which is compatible with the text processing applications and operating systems of the individual workstations or printers and supplies the rendered maps and outlines to the workstation and printers" as taught by Flowers, Jr., at column 2, lines 50-61.

Re Claims 12-14, claims 12-14 recite identical features, as claims 5-7, except claims 12-14 merely deal with executing the method of claims 5-7 on a computer. Thus, arguments made for claims 5-7 are applicable for claims 12-14.

Re claim 15, Kuo discloses a system (see figure 1), comprising: a client (i.e. PC) configured to generate a first data stream comprising page description information (see column 2, line 54-column 3, line 21); a spool coupled to said client, wherein said spool is configured to store said first data stream (see figure 1; column 2, line 54-column 3, line 21); a resource library (i.e. structured database) configured to store a first base font resource (see figure 1; column 2, line 54-column 3, line 67); a print server coupled to said spool and said resource library (see figure 1; column 2, line 54-column 3, line 67);

wherein said client comprises: a third memory unit operable for storing a computer program for creating a linked resource (see column 2, line 54 –column 4, line 33.

Kuo further discloses wherein a processor, responsive to computer program, comprises: circuitry operable for receiving a character, wherein said character is a modified character in said first base font resource or a character to be added to or deleted from said first base font resource; circuitry operable for creating a font resource that comprises said character; circuitry operable for linking said created font resource to said first base font resource if said character is a character to be added; and circuitry operable for linking said first base font resource to said created font resource if said character is a character to be modified or deleted (Note that these features are identical to those recited in claim 1, except claim 15 is an apparatus claim. Thus, arguments made for claim 1 are applicable for claim 15; see explanation of claim 1 above).

Kuo fails to further disclose wherein said print server comprises: a first memory unit operable for storing a printer driver configured to generate a second data stream; and a first processor coupled to said first memory unit; and a printer coupled to said print server, wherein said printer is configured to receive said second data stream generated from said print server, wherein said printer comprises: a second memory unit operable for storing a rasterizer program; and a control unit coupled to said second memory unit; ); a second processor coupled to said second memory unit.

However, Flowers, Jr. discloses a print server (i.e. font server, figures 1-2) comprises: a first memory unit operable for storing a printer driver configured to

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generate a second data stream (see column 4, lines 9-47); and a first processor coupled to said first memory unit (see column 4, lines 9-47, note that it is apparent that the server has a processor); and a printer coupled to said print server (see figures 1-2), wherein said printer is configured to receive said second data stream generated from said print server (see column 4, lines 9-47), wherein said printer comprises: a second memory unit operable for storing a rasterizer program (see column 4, lines 9-47, note that it is apparent that printer has a memory since it has application software stored in it); and a control unit coupled to said second memory unit (see column 4, lines 9-47, note that it is apparent that there has to be a controller/control unit for controlling the application processing performed by printer); a second processor coupled to said second memory unit (see column 4, lines 9-47, note that the controller/control unit for printer is the second processor).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the character access system of Kuo to include the network font server system as taught by Flowers, Jr. in order to supply to clients the "font-specific information which allows them to select a font and specify how the font is to be customized, renders bit maps and/or outlines in a format which is compatible with the text processing applications and operating systems of the individual workstations or printers and supplies the rendered maps and outlines to the workstation and printers" as taught by Flowers, Jr., at column 2, lines 50-61.



Re Claims 16-21, claims 16-21 recite identical features, as claims 2-7, except claims 16-21 are apparatus claims. Thus, arguments made for claims 2-7 are applicable for claims 16-21.

Re claim 26, Kuo discloses a system (see figure 1), comprising: a client (i.e. PC) configured to generate a first data stream comprising page description information (see column 2, line 54-column 3, line 21); a spool coupled to said client, wherein said spool is configured to store said first data stream (see figure 1; column 2, line 54-column 3, line 21); a resource library configured to store font resources (see figure 1; column 2, line 54-column 3, line 67); a print server coupled to said spool and said resource library (see figure 1; column 2, line 54-column 3, line 67).

Kuo fails to further disclose said print server comprises: a memory unit operable for storing a printer driver configured to generate a second data stream; and a processor coupled to said first memory unit; wherein said processor, responsive to said printer driver, comprises:

However, Flowers, Jr. discloses a print server (i.e. font server, figures 1-2) comprises: a memory unit operable for storing a printer driver configured to generate a second data stream (see column 4, lines 9-47); and a processor coupled to said first memory unit (see column 4, lines 9-47, note that it is apparent that the server has a processor); wherein said processor, responsive to said printer driver, comprises: circuitry operable for receiving an identification of a font resource; circuitry operable for searching in said first data stream for a native name associated with said font resource;

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and circuitry operable for searching a table in said resource library for said native name associated with said font resource if said native name is not located in said first data stream (Note that these features are identical to those recited in claim 22 above, except claim 26 is an apparatus claim. Thus, arguments made for claim 22 are applicable for claim 26; see explanation of claim 22 above).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to modify the character access system of Kuo to include the network font server system as taught by Flowers, Jr. in order to supply to clients the "font-specific information which allows them to select a font and specify how the font is to be customized, renders bit maps and/or outlines in a format which is compatible with the text processing applications and operating systems of the individual workstations or printers and supplies the rendered maps and outlines to the workstation and printers" as taught by Flowers, Jr., at column 2, lines 50-61.

Re Claim 27, claim 27 recites identical features, as claim 23, except claim 27 is an apparatus claim. Thus, arguments made for claim 23 are applicable for claim 27.

### ***Contact Information***

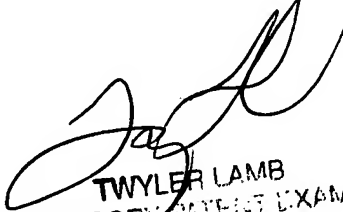
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pawandeep S. Dhingra whose telephone number is 571-270-1231. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9:30-7:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Lamb can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Pd

August 18, 2007

  
TWYLER LAMB  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER